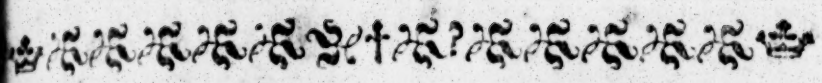


77a

4

a. 4889.



A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF
Mortifications, &c.



7 9/2 Lp
557. a. 20.
5

A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF
MORTIFICATIONS,
AND

Of the Surprizing EFFECT of the
BARK, in putting a Stop to their
Progress, &c.

By JOHN DOUGLAS, Surgeon, F. R. S.

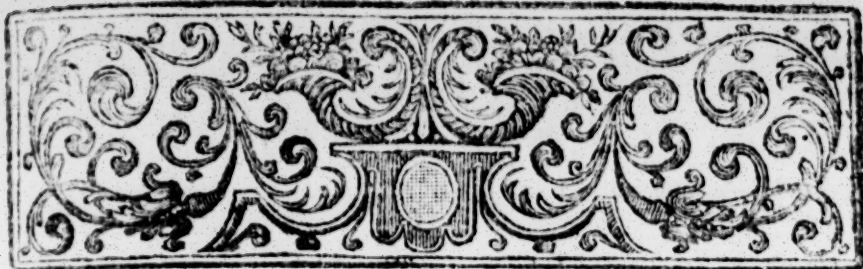
*Quod non sanat Medicamentum, Ferrum
Sanat, quod Ferrum non sanat, Ignis
Sanat, quod Ignis non sanat, Cortex sanat;
Quod non sanat Cortex, Insanabile est.*



L O N D O N:

Printed for JOHN NOURSE, at the Lamb
without Temple-Bar. 1732.





T O

AMBROSE DICKINS, }
And } Esqs.
CLAUDIUS AMYAND, }

Serjeant-Surgeons to His MAJESTY.

Gentlemen,



OUR Introduction of the
New Method of Curing
Mortifications, has laid me
under a double Obligation,
which demands a publick and grateful Ac-
knowledgement, first for the Information I
receiv'd by it my self; secondly and more
especially for communicating it to me at
the Critical Time, when I had the last
Branch

DEDICATION.

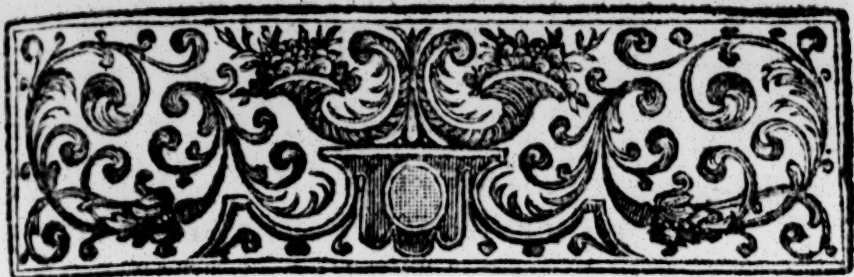
Branch of a very ancient and considerable Family under my Care, who was then past all Hopes of Recovery by the Common Means, as will appear by the History of that Remarkable Case I here present you with; the Imperfections of which, I hope you will pardon, and forget to be Criticks, by remembering you are Friends. I am with the greatest Respect and Esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

*Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,*

Lad-Lane,
Dec. 25, 1732.

John Douglas.



A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF
Mortifications, &c.



MORTIFICATION *Mortification what.*
is an entire Loss of
the Natural Heat, Colour, and
Sense of the Parts affected.

PHYSICIANS and Surgeons have been at a great deal of Pains, to explain the Difference between what they call a Gangrene and a Sphacelus; yet all they have said amounts to no more than this, *viz.* That a Gangrene is a Superficial, and a Sphacelus a Deep Mortification: The Cause the same, the Cure the same, and they differ only *secundum Majus & Minus.*

Causes. MORTIFICATIONS proceed either from External or Internal Causes. The External Causes are, The Actual or Potential Cautery. [*E.g.* A bit of Common Caustick applied to make an Issue, makes as perfect a Mortification as any, *i. e.* it destroys the Natural Heat, Colour, and Sense of the Parts.] Great Inflammations, an Anasarca, excessive Cold, strict Ligatures, large Wounds, Fractures, Luxations, &c.

THE Internal Causes are, A bad Habit of Body, *i. e.* a Poorness of the Blood and Juices, Old Age, &c.

D. Signs. THE Diagnostick Signs are so evident, they want no Explanation.

P. Signs. CERTISSIMUM est Gangrænam a Causâ internâ Lethalem esse: Auferatur enim licet Membrum, iterum regerminabit malum & necessario mortem post se trahit. Etmuller.

*GANGRÆNÆ illicò succurrendum,
Sphacelus illicò extirpandus. Boerhaave.*

*SIDERATUM Membrum Amputan-
dum, ne pars sincera trahatur. Nihil in-
terest, an satis tutum sit præsidium, quod est
Unicum. Satius est anceps auxilium expe-
riri, quam nullum. Melior est dubia spes,
quam desperata salus. Municks.*

BUT should the Gangrene resist your ut-
most Skill, and bid Defiance, as it were, to
your best Endeavours, getting still more
Ground, and spreading or turning into an
Absolute Mortification, what then remains?
why truly nothing, that I know of, unless,
with the Poet, to pronounce,

———*Immedicabile Vulnus
Ense rescindendum est.*——

Turner.

THE Internal Medicines esta-
blished by the Common Consent
of Physicians, are *Sudorificks* and *Alexi-
pharmicks.*

Cure.

THE External Medicines ordered by *Emmuller*, are,

Decoët. Calc. Viv.

Cataplasm. De Fim. Equin. &c.

MUNICKS orders,

Spt. Vin. in quo Ther. dissolut. est.

Spt. Vin. cum ungt. Ægypt.

Aq. Contra Gangrænam, &c.

RIVERIUS orders,

Spt. Sulphur, &c.

DR. Turner gives us his Method as follows. “ An Elderly Gentlewoman, upwards of Seventy, of a thin dry Habit, yet all her Life-time strong and healthy, being seiz’d with a Fever, but unacquainted with Medicine, intending the same should take its Course, went on in her own Way, with Posset-drink, and other suitable diluting Liquors, for her Thirst; but without any Alexipharmick Medicines whatsoever, that might have assisted Nature in promoting a Diaphoresis, or expelling the Febrile Matter through the Pores. After a few Days,

“ the

“ the same being *translated* to one of her
 “ Legs, raised suddenly a Tumour with In-
 “ flammation, of the *Phlegmonoide* Kind,
 “ or therewith partaking of the *Erysipelas*;
 “ which encreasing with great Pain and
 “ Throbbing, as if tending to Apostemate,
 “ she sent for me. Considering its Cause,
 “ which was Internal, together with the
 “ Subject, a Person so far advanced in Years,
 “ I was apprehensive of some ill Conse-
 “ quence, but endeavour’d what I could to
 “ assist Nature. *But (to be short) it mor-*
 “ *tified next Day*; so that scarrifying in
 “ several Parts, till some little Effusion of
 “ Blood was thereby obtained, and washing
 “ the Incisions with an arm’d Probe dipped
 “ in a hot Mixture of *Ol. Tereb. Tinct.*
 “ *Myrrh.* and a little of the *Ægyptiac.*
 “ melted down therewith, I applied a Wad
 “ of Tow expressed from the hot Campho-
 “ rated Spirit, and rolled up the whole
 “ Leg upon a Stuph, wrung out scalding
 “ hot from the said *Fotus*. This done, I
 “ told her Friends there were no Hopes of
 “ her Life, but by the Loss of her Leg,
 “ and considering all Circumstances, so very
 “ little even that way, that I could by no
 “ means

“ means persuade her to such an Enter-
 “ prize; Nature being, *as we say*, worn
 “ out, the *Principles of Life dissolved*, and
 “ the *Lamp* upon its Extinction, through
 “ the want of proper *Pabulum* to continue
 “ the same. ” He gave internally a Mor-
 sel of *Mithridate* in a Glass of *Canary*, &c.

THU'S, you see, Mortifications from an
 internal Cause, are given up by Physicians
 as Incurable; and those from an external
 Cause left doubtful, unless cured by Am-
 putation. *Durum Telum!*

*Observation of a Mortification stopped
 by the Bark.*

April 22,
 1732.

I WAS sent for about 15 Miles
 out of Town, to visit a Gen-
 tleman, a little turn'd of Fifty; where I
 met Dr. *Newington* of *Greenwich*, and
 Mr. *Wade*, Surgeon and Apothecary, of
Bromley. Upon Examination, I found the
 Back

Back of his Right Foot mortified near the middle Toes, about the breadth of a Shilling, the Small of the same Leg being pretty much tumified, and pitted a little in some Places; his Pulse quick, and his Tongue dry. Upon Enquiry whether he had received any Bruise, Wrench, or Wound, he answer'd, not as he remember'd; but some Persons about him talk'd of a strait Shoe, which he had complain'd of some time before, which there was no Stress to be laid on: Therefore we were all of Opinion that it proceeded from an internal Cause. The Dressings being prepared, I began to scarify on the mortify'd Part, and cut to the Bones without giving him any Pain. I then continued the Incisions through the Skin, all over the Back of the Foot, which was a little tumified; without his discovering the least Sense of feeling; which did not a little surprize me, the Skin looking perfectly fair: I then went on all over the Fore Part of the Small of his Leg, whence we had a considerable Discharge of a sort of bloody Water, but there was still no Sensation; therefore I proceeded as high as the Gartering below Knee, when he began to complain

plain a little, and pure Blood follow'd the Knife: His Limb was then well stuped with a strong Fomentation, and the Wounds dress'd with Pledgets armed with Digestive, and dip'd in hot *Ol. Tereb.* over them was apply'd a Pultise made of *Oatmeal, Stale Beer,* and *Ther. Lond.*

HE was then carried* to Bed, and the Doctor wrote thus:

℞ *Conf. Raleigh. 3ss Pulv. e Chil. C. C. Rad. Serp. v. aà 3ss. Conf. Alkerm. q. s. f. Bol. 4^{ta}. quaq; hora sumend. superbibend. Coch. 4. Julap. Sequent.*

℞ *Aq. Lact. Cerasor Nig. Theriacal. aà 3iij Syr. Croc. 3vj. m. f. Julap.*

Bibat seri lact. Aq. Ther. Alterat. Copiosè.

As soon as we withdrew into another Room, the Company ask'd me what I thought of the Gentleman's Case? I told them, I thought he was in very great Danger, not only as it proceeded from an internal Cause, but because it had spread so far in so little Time. Upon which they reply'd, We hope you will not take it amiss, if we send to
London,

London, for farther Advice: I answer'd, No not I, far from it, I desire you would. Upon which, being desired to Name the Person to be sent for, I wrote down several Surgeons Names of the best Note in *London*, viz. Serjeant *Dickins*, *William Cheselden*, Esq; Mr. *Fern*, Mr. *Petty* &c. and told them they might choose any of them they thought fit.

THIS Morning Serjeant *Dickins* April 23. and Mr. *Cheselden* came down, and after they had seen and examined the Patient, they told him that every Thing had been done for him which was proper; that the Progress of his Disease appear'd to be stop'd, and that he had nothing to do but to go on in the same Method.

HIS Pulse was much the same 24. as before, and the Mortification did not seem to spread.

DR. *Newington* wrote as follows:

R. Conf. *Raleigh*. *Lap. Contrayerv.* aa
 ʒi. *Syr. Croc. q. s. f. Bol. sta. quaq;*
bora sumend. Superbibend. Coch. iv.
Julap. Prescript.

April 25. His Fever was high, his Tongue dry, and the Mortification began to spread a little. I scarified it deep, and dress'd warm.

26. I COULD not perceive that the Mortification had made any further Progress.

THE DOCTOR wrote thus :

℞ *Decoct. Commun. Glysterii* ℥viij.
Ol. Chamæm. Syr. Violar. aà ℥ij. f.
Enema hoc Vespere Injiciend.

℞ *Pulv. e Chel. c. c. ʒj. Croc. Anglican.*
Confect. Raleigh. aà. ʒ℞. Syr. Caryoph.
q. s. f. Bol. Sextâ quaq; horâ sumend.
Superbib. Coch. iv. Julap. Seq.

℞ *Aq. Lact. Alex. Menth. aà* ℥iv.
Theriacal. ℥iij.
Syr. Croc. ʒvj. f. Julap.

27. His Fever increas'd, and the Mortification spread cross the Toes, towards the Ball of the Foot, which I scarified deep, and dress'd as before.

THE Mortification still 'got April 8.
Ground, therefore I had Recourse
to the Actual Cautery, with which I burned
where-ever it was corrupted.

I FOUND no Benefit from the 29.
Actual Cautery, for the Mortifica-
tion &c. increased, so that I told those
about him, I had no Hopes of his Life:
They immediately reply'd, What! Would
not taking off his Limb save him? No, I
said, I did not think it would: But advised
them to send for the two Gentlemen they
had consulted before, and if they thought
taking off the Leg would give him any
better Chance for his Life, I would do it:
So I was desired to bring them next Day.

THIS Morning, Dr. Newing- 30.
ton, Serjeant Dickins, Mr. Che-
selden, Mr. Wade, and myself, met in
his Chamber, and found his Fever very
high, his Tongue *dry enough to grate a*
Nutmeg, his Visage wild, a great Drought
upon him, very restless, the Mortifica-
tion spread as far as the *Tend. Achill.*

and he complain'd also of a Hardness and Pain in one Side of his Belly. After withdrawing, we were all of Opinion, that taking off his Limb would be of no Use, and that in all Probability he could not live 24 Hours longer.

UPON this Sergeant *Dickins* said, Gentlemen, you see we can do nothing in this deplorable Case, with warm Applications, Incisions, or Fire; Mr. *Douglas* has already used them sufficiently, and the Doctor has directed the internal Medicines usually prescribed by Physicians in these Cases; nevertheless, the Disease, instead of abating, gets Ground: I would therefore recommend the Trial of the *Bark*, which has had surprizing Effects in Mortifications, as I am inform'd by Serjeant *Amyand*, a Gentleman, you all know, of the greatest Integrity and Honour, who has experienced it several Times in very desperate Cases: It has also been successfully given for the same Purpose by Mr. *Rushworth*, a Surgeon in *Northampton*; but I can say nothing to it from my own Knowledge or Experience: however, I think, in our present Case, bad

as it is, if it does no Good, it can do no Harm. Mr. *Cheselden* was of Opinion that it would do no Harm; but added, that he had never heard of its being serviceable in such Complaints; nor did he believe that This, or any Other Medicine, would succeed in the present Case: Nay, says he, if the *Bark* has ever done good in *Mortifications*, it is not giving it fair Play, to expect any thing from it in such a one as *This*.

I TOLD Serjeant *Dickins*, I had never heard that the *Bark* was administer'd in Mortifications before; but, since he had so good Authority for it, which, in my Opinion, was much the same as his own Experience, and since it was the Extreme Remedy, I was for having it given as soon as possible.

DR. *Newington* said, we might give him what we pleas'd; but, in his Opinion, he would not live till the next Day.

HOWEVER, Mr. *Wade* being also desirous of making Trial of the *Bark*, did a little

little Time afterwards desire the Doctor to write down a Form for that Purpose; which the Doctor refus'd, alledging it to be a Practice so much out of the Way, that he would not have it seen under his Hand. *Which is not at all strange, considering it was a Medicine cook'd up by a Parcel of Surgeons, who had no Authority to alter the establish'd Practice.* However, it was given that same Evening, in the following Manner:

*R Cort. Peruvian. opt. Subtiliss. pulv.
3ss. Conf. Alkerm. q. s. f. Bol. 4^{ta}
quaq; hor. sumend.*

WHEN I went Home, I desir'd the Servants, if he died in the Night, to acquaint me with it early next Morning.

May 1. I RETURN'D about Noon, but instead of finding him dead, as I expected, they told me at the Door, he had had a fine Night: I went immediately up to his Chamber, and found a surprizing Alteration for the better. His Pulse was calm, his Tongue moister, the Wildness of his Countenance gone, and he said he had rested

rested much better than any other Night from the beginning of his Disorder. When I open'd his Leg, I found the Mortification had made no further Progress. He had then taken but four or five Doses of the *Bark*. The Doctor, supposing him to be dead, did not come.

HE was still better, and we had a small Discharge from the Sore. May 2.
He had had five or six small Stools. Therefore Mr. *Wade* and I agreed to add three Drops of *Laud. Liq.* to each Bolus of the *Bark*, which soon answer'd the End.

I FOUND two large *Abscesses* 3.
form'd, one on each Ankle. The innermost being biggest, I open'd it first, and had about four or five Ounces of good Pus: Then I open'd the other, and found near the same Quantity of Matter. I could now thrust my fore Finger with Ease, through from the Internal to the External Wound, between the *Tend. Achill.* and the Bones of the *Tarsus*, notwithstanding the outermost Tumour subsided but very little after opening the innermost. ~

THUS

THUS the Violence of the Fever being taken off by the *Bark*, Nature was enabled to form these *Abscesses*, which was an infallible Sign that the Progress of the Mortification was stop'd. We then order'd the *Bark* should be given only every six Hours.

May 4. THIS Morning Serjeant *Dickins* and Mr. *Cheselden* called at my House, and I acquainted them with the extraordinary Change in our Patient, since he had taken the *Bark*: They were both agreeably surprized, and pleased to hear of that wonderful and speedy Alteration for the better: Nay, Mr. *Cheselden* could not but own, that the *Bark* had rescued him from the Jaws of Death. Soon after I parted from them, I set out to visit my Patient: When I got thither, I found his Pulse higher, his Tongue a little dry, and the Discharge rather less than the Day before: Therefore we order'd the *Bark* to be given again every four Hours, and a Glass of dry *Madera* Wine after it.

I FOUND

I FOUND his Pulse regular, the May 5.
 Digestion plentiful and laudable,
 his Countenance serene &c.

I FOUND him very uneasy, and 6.
 his Pulse quicker than the Day before; therefore enquir'd whether he had taken the *Bark*, as directed: Yes, yes, said they, he has not miss'd taking it once; that is not the Cause of his Disorder, he has been talk'd to too much, and upon a very improper Subject. Upon Enquiry by whom, and about what, I found that a *Limb of the Law* had thrust himself into his Room, whether his Attendants would or no, and when there, had Modesty enough to tell him, notwithstanding the weak Condition he was in, That he had brought a Gentleman to his House, who, in his Opinion, had the best Title to his Estate, &c. Pretty Discourse indeed! People that are in perfect Health, do not care to hear of Heirs, especially strange ones, much less when dangerously ill. I then gave strict Charge to those about him, that no body should be admitted

to talk to him about any Thing but his Health.

May 7. I FOUND his Pulse in good Order, the Digestion plentiful &c

8. HIS four little Toes being entirely mortified, I cut them off.

9. I CUT off his great Toe, and desir'd him to eat and drink more freely, and continue the *Bark* as before.

11. DR. *Newington*, who had not been to visit him since the 30th of *April*, call'd, and was very well pleas'd to find such an Alteration in our Patient, and desir'd us to go on in the same Way.

14. MR. *Cheselden* came to my House, and acquainted me, that he was going to visit my Patient. I ask'd him who gave him such Instructions, without my Knowledge or Desire? He replied, One of the Heirs to my Patient's Estate (who, I suppose, was afraid he was not taken sufficient Care of) had desired him to go. I assur'd

assur'd him that there was at present no need of a Consultation, otherwise I should have sent to Serjeant *Dickins*, and him too: Therefore I hoped, he that sent him would pay him; and, if so, he might send half a Score every Day, if he thought fit. So we went together. When the Patient's Leg was undress'd, and Mr. *Chefelden* saw a plentiful and laudable Discharge, from all the Wounds which had been made, a total Separation between the living and the dead Parts, and the Sloughs hanging like Tatters of Rags all about; he could not help shewing his Surprize at a Sight he had so little Expectation of when there last, *viz.* on the 30th of *April*. He then told the Gentleman, his Leg was in as good a Way as possible, and there was no more to be done but to go on.

HE had two large Stools in the Morning, and a great Discharge from his Wounds, which I thought weaken'd him a little, therefore we order'd a Mixture with *Conf. Fracastor*, to be taken, in Case he had any more Stools, and also to add *Laud. Liq.* to his Bolus's of the *Bark*. May 18.

May 20. I LAID open a large *Sinus* above the inner Ankle.

21. THE Doctor call'd again to see him, and was very glad to find he went on so well.

24. MR. *Wade* and I agreed to give him the *Bark* every six Hours only.

28. THEY shewed me an *Oedematous Tumour* on the Back of his other Foot; upon which we order'd him to take no more *Bark*, and drink a little more freely of Wine. He had now taken the *Bark* every four Hours for twenty-three Days, and every six Hours for five Days, *i. e.* about Ten Ounces of the *Bark*.

29. I ORDER'D his Left Foot to be wash'd well with hot Water, Bran, and Soap, every Morning, to get off the Dirt and scaly foulness, which obstructed Perspiration &c. We also order'd him some Bitter Draughts to be taken three times a Day,

I FOUND

I FOUND the *Oedematous* Swelling of the Left Foot lessen'd, and
 May 30.
 I design'd to have purged him, but that he
 had had two or three natural Stools.

I FOUND him hearty and the
 31.
 Wound in good Order, therefore
 took off the Bone of the *Metatarsus* which
 sustains the little Toe.

AN old Gentleman made our
 June 2.
 Patient a Visit, and was weak
 enough to tell him, " That he heard his
 " Surgeons had been making Experiments
 " upon him, which might as well have
 " killed him as cured him; and that they
 " were daily *cutting and slashing* his Leg,
 " under Pretence of saving it; but he was
 " satisfied, from what he had heard *from*
 " *others of the same Profession*, that it was
 " only prolonging the Time; for nothing
 " would do but taking the Leg off; it is as
 " good, Sir, (said he) to tell you of it at first,
 " as at last. " What do you mean? says our
 Patient, Mr. *Douglas* says I am out of all
 Danger

Danger now. " He may tell you so, Sir,
 " (reply'd the old Gentleman) but I know
 " better: If he cures you without taking
 " off your Leg, I should be as forward as
 " as any Man to own he had done some
 " thing extraordinary; but I know how
 " Things will turn out as well as any of
 " them " &c. Our Patient then began to
 be very uneasy, therefore he was desir'd to
 change the Discourse &c.

June 3. I FOUND an Imposthumation
 about the fore and middle Part of
 his Leg, but durst not mention opening it,
 I found he was so frightened at what had
 been said to him the Day before, about
cutting and slashing; therefore I took an
 Occasion to acquaint those about him, that
 I would bring Serjeant *Dickins* next Day,
 to satisfy him that it was absolutely necessary
 to lay it open.

4. SERJEANT *Dickins* made him
 a Visit, and was very well pleas'd
 to see him in so good a Way, considering
 how he was when he saw him last, and
 agreed with me, that it ought to be open'd
 imme-

immediately : Accordingly, tho' with more Difficulty than ever before, he submitted to it, and I made an Incision about two Inches long, and had a Discharge of three or four Ounces of Matter.

I CARRIED him some Spaw June 5.
Water to drink with his Wine, by the Advice of Serjeant *Dickins* : I also enlarged the Incision I had made the Day before, with my Scissars, before he was aware of it.

ALL promis'd well, and the 6.
Waters agreed with him.

I CUT off another of the *Meta-* 7.
tarsal Bones.

I CUT into the Joint of one of 9
the *Metatarsal* Bones, to hasten its Separation.

I CUT into the Sloughs in the 15.
hollow of his Foot, and let out a great deal of glairy Matter, and then snipped off all the loose Rags of Sloughs, upon which

which I discover'd a large Fungus, which had thrust forth under the Sloughs, from the *Tarsal* Bones.

June 16. I CUT off the Remainder of the *Metatarsal* Bones, and sprinkled the Fungus with *Precip. Rub.*

19. I PERCEIV'D the *Tibia* bare about the Middle, a large *Sinus*, and a considerable Discharge; therefore advised them to have a Consultation with Serjeant *Dickins* and Mr. *Cheselden*.

21. SERJEANT *Dickins* and Mr. *Cheselden* went along with me, and I laid open that large *Sinus*, and dress'd as before.

22. I LAID open a small *Sinus* on the back of his Foot: There was a large Discharge from his Wounds, which weaken'd him, and lessen'd his Appetite.

23. THE Discharge was very foetid, and in too large a Quantity.

THE Discharge seem'd rather to *June 24*
increase, and his Strength to decrease; nevertheless, I laid open two more *Sinus's*.

THE Discharge rather increas'd; 25.
however, I laid open one more *Sinus*, and then told them, I was weary of opening daily one *Sinus* after another, without gaining my Point, *viz.* lessening the Discharge; and that I suspected the *Tibia* was Carious farther than we perceiv'd it, which might be the Cause of that great and constant Discharge, and that, in my Opinion, he could not bear so large a Drain long, and that it was better to have his Limb off before it was too late; Therefore desir'd another Consultation with the two Gentlemen before-mention'd.

N. B. The Ulcer reach'd then, from the Origin of the *Soleus*, *i. e.* just below the Knee, all along the inside of the *Tibia*, as far as the Heel; and in some Places it was very broad, and in others very deep; all the Bones of the Toes and *Metatarsus* were gone, and all those of the *Tarsus* Carious.

E

I COULD

June 27. I COULD not visit him the 26th, but on the 27th I took Serjeant *Dickins* and Mr. *Chefelden* along with me, and Dr. *Newington* met us there. We were very well pleas'd to hear from Mr. *Wade*, as soon as we came in, that the Discharge was very much lessen'd the Day before, occasion'd, no Doubt, by the *Sinus's* being all open'd: And when his Leg was undress'd, we found the Discharge considerably lessen'd, and could discover no more *Sinus's*; therefore, instead of taking his Leg off, we agreed to proceed as before, only to dress twice a Day, for some Time. The Doctor order'd nothing, but desir'd us to go on with the Bitter Draughts &c. he was then taking.

28. I FOUND the Ulcer in good Order, and the Discharge lessen'd.

July 1. WE order'd him an Infusion of the *Bark*, to be taken twice or thrice a Day,

HE was carried out into his Garden, for the first Time, in his Three-wheeled Coach, for the Benefit of the Air. July 8.

I TOOK off the *Os Cuböides*, and the three small Bones of the *Tarsus*. 12.

I SEPARATED the *Os Naviculare*, and left only the *Astragalus* and *Os Calcis*. 16.

I CUT off with a Knife, that large *Fungus* which sprung from the *Os Calcis*, and had plagued him so long, and then apply'd the Actual Cautey to stop the Blood, and consume the Roots of the *Fungus*. *N. B.* I had before this tried *Præcip. Rub. Vitriol. Rom. Butyr. Antimon.* nay, the *Potential Cautey*, several Times, one after the other, but could not destroy it. August 5.

PART of the *Os Calcis* came away. 29.

Sept. 4. I TOOK away the *Astragalus* whole, and the Remainder of the *Os Calcis*, as I thought. When these two Bones came out, they left a Hollow big enough to receive a *Duck's* Egg; the back Part was formed by a horny sort of an Excrecence which seem'd to spring from the *Tend. Achill.*, the fore Part of it by the Remainder of the Flesh which made the back of the Foot, and the upper Part by the hollow End of the *Tibia*. There was a pretty deal of Blood followed these Bones, therefore I crammed this Hollow full of Lint, and rolled it up tight.

6. I CUT off this large horny Excrecence (which made a half Moon round the End of the *Tibia*) with a Knife; there was no Appearance of any Bone in it, yet my Knife stopp'd when about half way through, which surprized me a little, because I concluded the *Os Calcis* was entirely gone, yet there was a pretty large Piece of it in the middle of the *Fungus*; I therefore cut a little higher towards the *Tend. Achill.* and it separated with ease all round.

round. It bled very fresh, so I tied one Vessel which spurted out, and stopped the rest with the Actual Caustery, which at the same time consumed the Roots of the Excrecence. It was very remarkable, that the End of the *Tibia* was not Carious, notwithstanding these foul Bones had remain'd there so long.

I FOUND all the Sloughs separated, the End of the *Tibia* cover'd with a fine grainy Flesh, the Lips thin, and the Discharge moderate and laudable. Sept. 13.

OUR Patient lay at my House, Nov. 8.
and Serjeant *Dickins* called next Day to see him, and found that long Ulcer, which reached from his Knee to the Heel, (mentioned Page 25) perfectly cicatrized; and though all the Bones of his Foot were taken away, yet the Ulcer on the End of the *Tibia* was not above the Breadth of a Shilling, and otherwise as well condition'd as could be wish'd; and that he was healthy and hale in every other respect. I then got
that

that ingenious Mechanick Mr. *Dappé*, to make him a Wooden Leg, to clap his Knee on, and walk about for Exercise, until this little Ulcer should be cicatriz'd.



Remarks on the foregoing History.

I DOUBT not but it is evident from the foregoing History, that the Violence of the *Fever*, which increased upon us, in spite of all the Means we could use, both internally and externally, for eight Days running, and which brought our Patient to the very brink of the Grave, in the Opinion of all concern'd, was, in a few Hours, taken away by the *Bark*, whereby a Stop was put to the Progress of the Mortification, and Nature was enabled to form the fore-mentioned Imposthumations, and make a Separation between the living and dead Parts: Which being done, we were left to choose either to wait for the falling of the Sloughs,

Sepa-

Separation or Exfoliation of the Bones, or to proceed to Amputation, as we judged proper. But to Amputate before the Mortification is entirely stopped, especially when it proceeds from an internal Cause, (as has hitherto been too frequently done) is only hastening the Patient's Death; for the *Sphacelus* breaks out anew in the Stump, and then the poor Patient is in a worse Condition than at first.

NOTWITHSTANDING what has been said, I doubt not it will be objected, That granting the *Bark* had such an extraordinary Effect in the fore-mention'd Case; yet *one Swallow makes no Summer*; which I shall answer by the Accounts given of it by Mr. *Rushworth* and Serjeant *Amyand*.

MR. *Rushworth* a Surgeon, in *Northampton*, sent a printed Letter to the Master and Governours of the Surgeon's-Hall in *London*, dated *October* 18, 1731, in which he gives the following Account of his using the *Bark* in Mortifications.

“ IN the Year 1715, I was sent for to a
 “ Man who had a Mortification on the
 “ Foot from an internal Cause: The Fever
 “ was very high, attended with the irre-
 “ gular Pulse that is usual in the Case. I
 “ made deep Incisions in the mortified Part
 “ to the Bone, and scarrified all round as
 “ far as there was any Inflammation, and
 “ used the common Applications; upon
 “ which the Fever abated, the Pulse became
 “ not only calm, but also regular, and in
 “ a few Days I had a Digestion at the
 “ Edges: I was obliged to leave it to the
 “ Care of an Apothecary, but in a short
 “ Time I was sent for again, the Fever be-
 “ ing return'd, and the Part mortified higher:
 “ I used the same Method as before, with
 “ the same Success; but all the former
 “ Symptoms return'd the third Time; but
 “ upon repeating the same Method again,
 “ ceased: I thought it to no Purpose to
 “ take off the Leg, having too often found
 “ Returns after it, the Fault being in the
 “ Blood and Juices. *But Providence now*
 “ *first directed me* to order the *Bark* in
 “ this

“ this Case, (whilst there was a Remission
 “ of the Fever,) it answer’d beyond what I
 “ expected, the Fever no more return’d;
 “ the Leg was taken off, and I saw the
 “ Person well and lusty many Years after-
 “ wards; and I have since several Times
 “ had the Experience of the good Effects
 “ of it in the like Cases, which has been
 “ no small Satisfaction to me.—

QUERY, Whither a *Surgeon*, thus directed by Providence, had not as good an Authority to prescribe internal Medicines as any *Alma-Mater* House in *Europe* could give him? Nay, the Success was extraordinary as well as his Authority; for though he order’d a Common Medicine in an Uncommon Case, yet he saved his Patient by it: who would infallibly have drop’d through his Fingers, had he persisted in the Method established by Law.

IN *October* last, Mr. *Rushworth* reprinted the fore-mention’d Letter, with Additions, viz. a Letter to Serjeant *Anyand*, Aug. 5. 1732 &c. in which he says, “ I beg Leave
 “ just to mention, that leaving off the *Bark*

“ too soon, a Patient of mine had a Re-
 “ turn of the Mortification, (*vide* Page 16.)
 “ in about five Days Time, but scarifying
 “ and repeating it, I presently had the good
 “ Effect of it again, and she is now per-
 “ fectly recover’d; and though she had a
 “ very ill Habit of Body before, is now
 “ much better than she had been for several
 “ Years, and her Looks shew it to all that
 “ knew her before, though she is Fifty
 “ Years of Age. ” — In Page 35. of the
 same Pamphlet, he says, “ It is necessary
 “ that I intimate to all Surgeons what I
 “ have mention’d to our Company, that I
 “ would not be misunderstood by my
 “ printed Letter, as if the *Bark* would an-
 “ swer in Mortifications from all internal
 “ Causes; for in some it is not proper, as
 “ Surgeons may easily suggest to themselves. ”

PHYSICIANS and Surgeons both would
 have been much more oblig’d to him, if
 he had instanced the Cases in which it
 would not answer, instead of leaving them to
 guess.

IN the same Pamphlet there is a Letter from Serjeant *Amyand* to Mr. *Rushworth*, dated *July* 29, 1732. in which he gives the following Account of his Success in giving the *Bark* in Mortifications.— “ I am now
 “ to acknowledge yours of the 17th Instant,
 “ and to acquaint you, that from your Ex-
 “ ample I have given the *Bark* in all Mor-
 “ tifications with such Success, as has en-
 “ couraged the Gentlemen you mention
 “ to administer it. I have now under my
 “ Care a Gentleman of 78, who owes his
 “ Life to that Medicine. His Case was at
 “ first a *Gangrene* after a *Phlegmon*: The
 “ usual Means seem’d to have removed the
 “ Danger, but the Fever continuing without
 “ Remission or Intermision, a *Sphacelus*
 “ soon appear’d, which nothing did stop
 “ the Progress of till the *Bark* was used,
 “ and in twenty-four Hours, and less, the
 “ Separation begun, with a laudable Pus.
 “ The same Thing happen’d to a *Jew*,
 “ whose *Sphacelus* had got ground for three
 “ Weeks, in spite of all Means, where se-
 “ veral Surgeons were concern’d.

“ I HAVE now used it in seven Cases,
 “ the Circumstances in each being different,
 “ and yet in all the *Bark* has taken Effect:
 “ Even within these few Days, to Mr. De-
 “ lenor, who kept the *Bagnio* in St. James's-
 “ Street, in whom a Mortification happen'd,
 “ after several Punctures in Dropsical Legs,
 “ the *Bark* stop'd the Progress in less than
 “ twenty-four Hours, and the Sloughs be-
 “ gan to separate; but the Patient having a
 “ Jaundice, and spent with Evacuations, it
 “ reviv'd and came into the other Leg; of
 “ which, though he died, yet the Power of
 “ the *Bark* was so plain, that from this and
 “ the other Cases, I think it evident, that
 “ we may be as sure of getting the better
 “ of, or at least of stopping a Mortification
 “ from an internal Cause by the *Bark*, as
 “ conquering an Ague thereby.

I am, &c.

Claud. Amyand.

N. B. Mr. *Rushworth* gave the *Bark* in
 the Remission of the Fever, Mr. *Amyand*,
 and we, in the Height of the Fever, yet it
 had

had the same Effect; which shews the Difference between these Sorts of Fevers and Agues, in which last it is known to every body that the *Bark* does Harm, if given in the Fit. Mr. *Rusworth* says, the *Bark* will not answer in all internal Mortifications: Serjeant *Amyand* asserts, from Experience, that it will answer in all internal Mortifications. Mr. *Rusworth* discover'd this extraordinary Effect of the *Bark* in the Year 1715, and communicated it, as he says, to several Physicians and Surgeons; yet we never heard any thing of it, till it was lately brought into Practice by Serjeant *Amyand*. Neither Serjeant *Amyand* nor Mr. *Rusworth*, have given any Account of the Dose they gave of the *Bark*, how often they repeated it, or how long they continued it; which Defect I have carefully supply'd in this Account.

EVER since I had the agreeable Sight of a Person's being saved by the *Bark* from the Power of a raging Mortification, from an internal Cause, when all other Means had proved ineffectual, I have pleased myself with

with the Thought that it may also be of Use in Mortifications from external Causes. *E. g.* after all great Operations, as Cutting for the Stone, Trepaning, Amputations &c. we always have a Symptomack Fever, which, when moderate, is useful, but it too often rises to such a Heighth, that it can be quell'd by no Means yet made use of; whence a Mortification in the Wound ensues, the Patient grows delirious, and soon after dies. Now whether the *Bark* may not also be of Use in putting a Stop to this, as well as the other Fever, Time and Experience must determine; yet the Analogy of the Cases makes me apprehend that it bids very fair for it.

THE late Doctor *Richard Morton*, in his Treatise of Intermitting Fevers, gives a long and particular Account of the Cabals that were form'd by a Sett of Physicians and Apothecaries, to oppose the Introduction of the *Bark* into the Practice of Physick at first, to which I referr.

THE principal Arguments made Use of against it, *says he*, were, that as soon as ever this short and succinct Method of curing Fevers was introduc'd, every one would be their own Doctor, and consequently the Apothecary's as well as the Doctor's Gain would be lost &c. And I doubt not but this New Use of the *Bark* will meet with the same Fate, from a Sett of Men, who, though they never made any useful Discovery or Improvement of their own, yet are always ready to oppose those that do.

SIR *Hans Sloane*, Bar. *First Physician* to His Majesty, *President* of the *Royal Society*, and of the *College of Physicians*, three *Dignities* never before possess'd by one Person, in the Preface to the 21st Volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the *Royal Society*, publish'd by him, (then Secretary,) in the Year 1699, gives the following Account of the Opposition made by Physicians to the Introduction of the *Bark*.

“ THE Mischiefs *Hypotheses* and their
 “ Authors have done, by hindering People
 “ from

“ from further Search, putting them out of the
 “ Way, and making them *wrest Matters of*
 “ *Fact to their own Fancies*, have been very
 “ great. There is a very remarkable Instance
 “ of this in the *Jesuit's Bark*, which was
 “ opposed by Physicians from 1640, or there-
 “ abouts, till about 20 Years since. The
 “ Arguments used against it were drawn
 “ from its being no Alterer or Volder of
 “ those Humours, which the *most part of*
 “ *Physicians had then settled by their Hy-*
 “ *potheses to be the Cause of these Distem-*
 “ *pers.* A poor Indian, who first taught
 “ *the Cure of an Ague*, of which the Lady
 “ of the Count *de Chincon* (Governor of
 “ *Peru*, in 1633,) was sick, *overthrew*, with
 “ one simple Medicine, without any Prepa-
 “ ration, *all the Hypotheses and Theories*
 “ *of Agues, which were supported by so*
 “ *many Scores, not to say Hundreds of*
 “ *Volumes, and, it is plain, did Mischief,*
 “ by hindering the Advantage Men might
 “ have receiv'd sooner from so innocent and
 “ beneficial a Remedy. ”

PHYSICIANS may settle by their *Hypotheses* what they please to be the Cause and Cure of Diseases, yet Nature will still be the same. *E. g.* Physicians have for many Years, not to say Ages, settled by their *Hypotheses* and *Theories* of Mortifications, that the best Method of putting a Stop to their Progress, was to give *Sudorifick* and *Alexipharmick* Medicines; yet now a *Plain, Plodding, Country Surgeon*, has overthrown, with one simple Medicine, without any Preparation, all the *Hypotheses* and *Theories* as well as *Practice* in Mortifications, which had been establish'd for so many Years, and were supported by so many Scores, not to say Hundreds of Volumes, and, it is plain, did Mischief.

BUT as soon as Physicians can settle by their *Hypotheses*, *Theories*, or any other way, what are the Real (instead of the Imaginary) Causes of Diseases, and account, with certainty, for the *Modus Operandi* of the Medicines they prescribe, to Alter or Void the peccant Humours, then there will

G

be

be no more Danger of *Indians* or *Surgeons* encroaching, as it is call'd, on their Province.

Dr. *Allen* has the same Opinion of *Hypotheses* and *Theories* as Sir *Hans Sloane*, in the Preface to his *Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ Practicæ*. “ *Origines* (says he) &
 “ *Causæ proximæ Morborum plerumq; longe*
 “ *Abstrusiores sunt quam ut nostræ mentis*
 “ *acies eousq; penetrare possit, & revera si*
 “ *dissimulare nolumus, agnoscendum est, quod*
 “ *hæ usq; adeo nos lateant, ut in iisdem*
 “ *pervidendis hætenus Talpæ sumus: IN*
 “ *ALTO NAVIGAMUS LONGITUDINIS*
 “ *IGNARI. Interim loco sanioris præceps,*
 “ *& melioris medendi Methodi, Hypotheses*
 “ *Novæ & Theoriæ Novæ, quotannis ad*
 “ *Nauseam usq; nobis obtruduntur, quæ*
 “ *Ostentationis multum Utilitatis parum*
 “ *habent.* ”

Dr. *Michelotti* has much the same Opinion of *Hypotheses*, when he says, “ *Theo-*
 “ *rema ad suam Hypothesin accomodat,*
 “ *fabulam elegantem & Venustam, concin-*
 “ *navit, fabulam tamen.* ”

“ *Ratio*

“ *Ratiocinium Decoratum, sed omnino inefficax fabricavit.—Conjecturas ingeniosas, ad probandum verò nullatenus Valentes, stabilivit.—Tam hallucinari, quam verè nugari, quis non Videat ?* ”

DR. Sydenham (*Medicorum Sagacissimus*) asserts, that “ *Indicatio à Juvantibus & Lædentibus sumenda.* ”

FROM all which I may conclude, that Experience is the only sure Guide in the Practice of both Physick and Surgery; and that until industrious, prudent, and knowing Men are allowed to make feasible Experiments, and are rewarded, instead of being roasted, when they discover any Thing really Useful, little Improvement can be expected either in PHYSICK or SURGERY.



POSTSCRIPT.

ABOUT six Weeks ago, a Brother-Surgeon, to whom I had communicated the fore-mentioned Case, came to my House, and told me, he had a Patient about 65, who had a Black insensible Spot on the Back of his Foot, which he took to be a Mortification from an Internal Cause. His Physician, he said, gave him warm Things inwardly, and he applied warm Things outwardly, nevertheless the Disease increased, therefore he desir'd my Opinion about the *Bark*. After examining what other Complaints he had &c. I told him, in my Opinion, the *Bark* was the only Internal Medicine in the Apothecary's Shop, that was likely to be of any Service to him. Then I shewed him, for his farther Confirmation, the Accounts of Serjeant *Amyand's* and Mr. *Rusworth's*

Rushworth's Success, (Page 31 to 36.) and desired he would communicate them to the Doctor. He returned next Day, told me he had acquainted the Doctor with every Thing I had said, nevertheless he could not prevail on him to prescribe the *Bark*, but he would go on his own Way, (like the Old Woman, Page 4.) notwithstanding the Disease hourly increased. I said, I could not help his Bigottry to his own Way, but thought I had done my Duty in freely communicating to him every Thing I knew about the New Method of Cure. He said, he thought so too, and was very much obliged to me for it; and assur'd me, he would not only insist upon it again at the next Meeting, but also that I should be called in.

WHEN they met again, he said, You see, Doctor, the Mortification spreads apace, notwithstanding what we do, and undoubtedly will continue to do so, in Case you will not be perswaded to order the *Bark*: You know, by long Experience, that Mortifications from an Internal Cause (such as this is) are always Mortal, in Persons of an advanced

vanced Age : why then should we persist in a Method which we never saw succeed, especially when there is a New, Easy, and Successful Method proposed to us by Gentlemen of known Veracity, and Honour? If the *Bark* cured their Patients, though to all Appearance in worse Circumstances, why should it not also relieve ours? Then the Doctor said, The Apothecary may give it him, if he pleased, but he would not write for it. Some time after this, he called on me again, and said, he found the Apothecary was as much against exchanging the *Cordial* and *Alexipharmick* Bolus's for the *Bark* as the Doctor; therefore desired I would go with him to see the Gentleman, and if I thought it was not too late to give him the *Bark*, he would see him take every Dose himself, to be sure it was given him regularly, which he could not otherwise depend upon.

WHEN I came there, I found a Mortification on the Back of his Foot, the breadth of Half a Crown, and another on the inside of the same Foot, about the bigness of a Shilling;

Shilling; his Pulse high, his Tongue dry, and his Head a little disorder'd. As soon as we withdrew, I ask'd the Surgeon, How it came he had not scarified those two mortified Places? He said, the Doctor would not consent to it. Why so, said I? Because, reply'd he, he did not think he would live, if it was scarified and cauterized both. I agree, said I, that scarifying and cauterizing will not put an intire Stop to an Internal Mortification; but constant Experience shews, either of them will hinder its encreasing so fast as it otherwise does, which is often of great Consequence in Peoples Affairs, as well as in preserving their Lives. I then told him, the mortified Parts ought to be scarified immediately, and dress'd as before directed, and the *Bark* given every four Hours &c. Upon this, the Apothecary said, That he had given him one Dose of the *Bark*, and he found it stufed up his Breast, and made him breathe with more Difficulty; To which I replied, If he gave him more of it, it would unstuff his Breast &c. Upon which, we were interrupted by some of the Family, who said they would have nothing

thing done till the Doctor came: I told them, I was not going to do any thing; I had given these Gentlemen my Advice, if they pleased to follow it, I thought it was probable that the Gentleman might recover, otherwise he would surely die, and so I left them. When the Doctor came, he persisted in his former Opinion, that the *Bark* appear'd to him a very unlikely Medicine to have any good Effect in this Case; so the poor Gentleman expir'd (*S. A.*) in less than 24 Hours.

“ Unless a Physician has a great Love for
 “ the Art, and is withall a Man of *Probity*
 “ and *Sagacity*, it is not to be wonder'd
 “ at, if he should jog on, as others have
 “ done before him, without once thinking
 “ of going out of the Way for the sake of
 “ *Improvements*.

Dr. Clifton's State of Physick.

F I N I S.

ERRATUM. Page 14. Line 8. after *Authority*
 read, (*except Experience*)



ADVERTISEMENT.

Speedily will be Published,

THE Ancient and Modern History of SURGERY, after the Plan of the late Eminently Learned *Charles Bernard*, Esq; Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen *ANNE*. Wherein it will be consider'd, whether Mankind have not lost as much by the Disuse of several of the Ancient Operations, as they have got by the Improvements of the Moderns: And whether they have got or lost by the Division of Physick into Internal and External Operators? To which will be annexed, A Compendious and Effectual Method of Educating Surgeons, whereby the Dignity of the Ancientest and Certainest Branch of Medicine will be restored &c. &c. &c.

*Ex duabus partibus, in quas Medicina diducta est,
Ea sanè, quæ manu curat, est non solum Antiquissima,
Sed etiam maximè certa & evidens.*

A. C. Celsus.

*Though Surgery is at present looked upon
as inferior to Physick, yet it was much the
Ancientest, and is still the Certainest Part
of Medicine.*

Wotton.

